श्री सभापति: देखिए, आपके लिए यह मौजू नहीं है प्रोसिज़र को इंटरेप्ट् करना।
श्री उदय प्रातप सिंह : सर, इतनी देर में तो बात हो जाती। ...(**व्यवधान**)...
श्री सभापति: प्लीज़,प्लीज़। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Sir, let there be a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is a good point.
श्री उदय प्रातप सिंह : तो क्या उनको आपने घोषित कर दिया हैं, अगर नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं किया है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. We go to the next Question. Question No. 483. Mr. Harish Rawat.

Implementation of Rural Electrification Scheme

* 483. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has recently asked the State Governments to provide necessary support to expedite implementation of the Rural Electrification Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments are not implementing the Scheme in an effective way, as a result of which people in rural areas are facing problems; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to ensure proper implementation of the Scheme across the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Execution of Rural Electrification works including village electrification and release of rural household connections under RGGVY is the responsibility of state governments and the concerned state power utilities. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) as a nodal agency for RGGVY facilitates flow of funds from Ministry of Power to implementing agenices/states, in addition to processing of detailed Project Reports received from state governments, monitoring of RGGVY program, and reporting progress to the Monitoring Committee on RGGVY. Ministry of Power as also REC have been impressing upon the State governments for according priority to implementation of the scheme besides extending support and taking suitable action for expeditious implementation of rural electrification works under RGGVY projects within stipulated timelines for completion of projects.

(c) Some states are taking more time than the committed schedule for implementing RGGVY works.

(d) Ministry of Power also proposes to request State Governments to set up State Level Steering Committee under the charimanship of State Chief Secretary comprising Secretaries

of Power, Rural Development, Home, Revenue, Forests and Environment and other related departments to resolve implementation issues requiring interdepartmental coordination. This Committee will also ensure that there is no delay in issuance of safety clearance prior to taking over of completed RGGVY assets by state utilities.

The following steps have been taken for expeditious and qualitative implementation of the scheme.

Release of funds has been linked with achievement of milestones reflecting physical progress and quality checks as prescribed under Three Tier Quality Monitoring Mechanism.

The Monitoring Committee has already approved 316 projects for execution during 11th Plan period, in addition to 235 projects sanctioned for implementation during 10th Plan.

States have been asked to submit Rural Electrification (RE) Plans incorporating required strengthening of sub-transmission system and ensuring at least 6-8 hours electricity to electrified villages.

States have also been asked to make provision for subsidies to BPL consumers in their budgets.

States have been asked to coordinate material supplies including supply of poles, cables, transformers and sub-station equipment for time-bound implementation of the scheme. A National Workshop on the subject was organized by Ministry of Power on 10.04.2008.

States have been asked to take advance action to ensure that projects are awarded within 3 months of sanction for facilitating compression of time schedule for implementation of projects.

To ensure qualitative execution of RE works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY. A Quality Control manual prepared by REC has been issued to the States.

For effective and expeditious implementation of RGGVY, besides constant follow up periodic review meetings are being held by Ministry of Power and REC with the concerned state governments implementing agencies and CPSUs.

BPL की झुग्गी-झोपडियों को इलेक्ट्रिसिटी देने का प्रावधान किया है। यदि कही छूट जाता है, तो आप जरूर हमें बता दीजिए,

सभापति जी, हमारे 28 राजयों में से 12 स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जहां rural electrification plan formulate हो गया है, ये राज्य् हैं- छत्तिसगढ़, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य् प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र,मिजोरम, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल इन राज्यों ने यह प्लान formulate किया है, बाकी राज्यों ने अभी स्टेट का प्लान formulate नहीं किया है।

श्री हरीश रावत: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि शेष राज्य् भी rural electrification का अपना plan formulate कर लें और निर्धारित लक्ष्य् के अनुरूप, जो घोषित राशि लक्ष्य् है, उसके अनुरूप ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का काम देश में पूर्ण हो जाए, इसके लिए कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? मैं इसी के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्यों का सहायता देने के जो मानक हैं, विशेष तौर पर मैं पर्वतीय राज्यो के केस को plead करना चाहूंगा, उनके लिए भी इसके अंदर लगभग उसी तरह के मानक हैं केवल थोड़ा सा relaxation रखा

गया है, सहायता देने में, grant-in-aid देने में, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि क्या वे पर्व् तीय राज्यों में निर्माण के खर्चे को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह सहायता देंगे? मै एक छोटा सा उदाहरण, हिमाचल और जैसलमेर जैसे जिलों के अंदर एक ब्लाक का क्षेत्रफल है और बलिया में भी एक ब्लॉक में एक KVका स्टेशन स्थापित होगा और उत्त् राखंड के विशाल ब्लॉकों में और जैसलमेर के विशाल ब्लॉकों में भी एक ही सब-स्टेशन स्थापित होगा। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या पर्व् तीय राज्यों के लिए, रेगिस्तानी जनजाति के क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित मानकों को शिथिल करने और जो सहायता का input है, उसको बढ़ाने के विषय में वे विचार करेंगे?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: सभापति जी, यह बात सही है और यह हमारे ख्याल में भी आ गई है कि जहां ये दुर्गम भाग होते हैं, वहां difficulty होती है, hilly areas में तो बहुत ।श्री हरीश रावत: सर, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विधुतीकरण योजना एक महत्वपुर्ण योजना है, जिसके तहत राज्यों को बहुत मद्द दी जा रही है, लेकिन आज यह शिकायत आम है कि कई राज्यों में जिन लोगों को विधुतीकरण का यह काम दिया गया है, वे गांव के एक किनारे पर पोल लगाकर पूरे गांव को विधुतीकरण दिखा रहे हैं, जिससे कई इलाके, विशेष तौर पर दलित बस्तियां और दूसरे इलाके छूट रहे हैं। मंत्री जी ने अपनी रिप्लाई में, जैसी कि उनकी आदत है बहुत नम्रता से बात कहने की, कहा है कि, ' some States are taking more time than the commited for implementing RGGVY works.' सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कौन से राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुरूप अभी विद्युतीकरण के कार्य को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया है? मेरे सवाल का दूसरा भाग यह है कि ऐसे कौन से राज्य हैं, जिनमें आम तौर पर इसके निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार काम न होने की शिकायतें आ रही हैं ?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह दो भागों में पूछा है, वैसे देखा जाए तो 3 भागों में पूछा है । स्पष्ट रूप से यह इस योजना के अतंर्गत है कि इतना काम राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के माध्यम से उस प्रांत में होना है, अब यह हो सकता है कि एकाध राज्य में कोई झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी छूट सकती है, दलितों की बस्ती छूट सकती है, इसके लिए purposely हम लोगों ने एक कमेटी बनाई है, जिसमें हमने MPs और MLAs को भी रखा है, यह कमेटी हमने डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर बनाई है, उसके बाद REC की एक कमेटी है और तीसरी कमेटी मंत्रालय में है जो इसकी मॉनीटरिंग करती है यदि आपकी कोई specific complaint होगी, तोहम जरूर उसको देख लेंगे।यह हमारा प्रथम कर्तव्य है कि दलित बस्ती और जो BPL भाग हैं, वां पहले यह इलेक्ट्रिसिटी जानी चाहिए । इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने 100 प्रतिशत सरकारी खर्चे से difficulty होती है, जैसे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट है, उत्तराखंड है, जम्मू-कश्मीर है, हिमाचल प्रदेश है, इनको देखते हुए हमने अपने plans में थोड़ा बदलाव किया है । मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा किपद normal terrain, हम 13 लाख रूपए per village देते हैं, in hilly, tribal and desert areas, हम 18 लाख रूपए per village देते हैं। यानी इसको हम normal 13 लाख रूपए देते हैं, और दूसरे जो difficult village और hilly areas हैं, उसको हम 18 लाख रूपए देते हैं, इस तरह थोड़ा-सा ज्यादा पैसा देने का हमारा दिशा है ।

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, one of the major impediments for rural , electrification arises in the area of distribution. Sir, to encourage distribution reforms, the **accelerated** Power Development and Reforms Programme was launched with a mandate for **lowering the** transmission and distribution losses from estimated 45 per cent in 2002 to **almost** 15 **per** cent by 2007. Sir, the mandate was also to restore the financial health of the State Electricity Boards. However, the performance of this Programme has fallen short of the promise. **The** investment in the distribution sector remains very low; and the overall transmission and distribution losses remain extremely high. Under such a situation, how will **the** Rural Electrification Scheme actually benefit the consumer? Does the Minister have any concrete plans to ensure that the APDRP programme, which has fallen short, can get revitalised?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, it is a fact that the country was facing these losses, particularly, transmission losses and theft losses up to 46 per cent 2-3 years back. But, I am happy to mention here that now it has been reduced to 32 per cent. Care has been taken to look after this. An hon. Member has said that the project, which we started in the tenth Plan, has resulted in increasing the PLF. In some of the cases, the PLF was very low. It was at 40 per cent. Now, it has increased to 80 per cent now. It has been increasing and, thereby, the APDRP Scheme has been accepted in the Eleventh Plan also. The Scheme is under consideration. The hon. member is absolutely correct that because of this, we have given a plan to the States. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Scheme, if they want to have it in a particular village or State, the State must give 6 to 8 hours undisturbed electricity to those places, then, only this Scheme will be extended to those States. These types of restrictions have been maintained.

As far as distribution is concerned, many private companies and private called Franchired are coming forward. In Maharashtra, it has happened. In West Bengal, it has happened. In Andhra Pradesh, it has happened. It has been found that from 44 per cent, the losses have come down to 20 per cent in the franchise system.

श्रीराजनीति प्रसादः सर, मैं एक छोटा-सा सवाल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि बीपीएल केजो लोग हैं, जो झोपड़ी में, गांव में रहते हैं, उनको कब तक बिजली मिलेगी, क्योंकि उनके पास तो किरासन तेल भी नहीं है कि वह ढिबरी भी जला सकें, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको बिजली कब तक मिलेगी और मिलेगी तो वहजलेगी या नहीं जलेगी ?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : सर, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के माध्यम से दूसरे लोगों को 90 परसेंट सब्सिडी मिलती है और दस परसेंट का उसमें लोन है, लेकिन बीपीएल के जो लोग हैं, उनको हम टोटली फ्री बिजली का कनेक्शन देते हैं । साथ ही साथ, हमने यह भी कहा है कि एक बार बिजली लगने के बाद स्टेट को अपना-अपना प्रोविजन करना होगा । मुझे यहबताने में खुशी है कि हम इसमें ज्याद केयर ले रहे हैं, विशेषकर झुग्गी-झोपड़ी, दलित बस्ती और जो बीपीएल के लोग हैं, हम उन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देकर देश में यह काम करना चाहते हैं और उसी के लिए यह मोनिटरिंग वर्क भी रखा है, जिसमें हमने सांसद और एमएलए साहेबान को कमिटी में रखा है ।

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो : सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि यह जो बिजली दे रही है, केवल single phase बिजली देंगे ताकि घर का electrification हो, या three phase बिजली दे दें ताकि किसान उस बिजली का उपयोग अपनी खेती में कर सके ।

यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या वे थ्री फेज देंगे ? एक और बात है कि ट्राइबल एरियाज मे पहले भी विद्युतीकरण किया था, लेकिन बिजली नहीं आई है, इसलिए wire वगैरह जो सामान था, लोग चुरा कर ले गए हैं । तो क्या अब भी ऐसा ही होगा आप electrification करेंगे और बिजली आएगी नहीं , सब सामान चोरी होकर de-electrification हो जाएगा । क्या इसके लिए आपके पास कोई प्रोविजन है ?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : इसी के लिए छः से आठ घंटे उनको बिजली देने का compulsion हमने रूल में किया है, ताकि लोगों को बिजली मिल जाए । मुझे बहुत से लोगों ने अंडरटेकिंग्ज दिए हैं, स्टेट्स ने दिए है, कि हम छः से आठ घंटे तक बिजली दे देंगे, हम तभी गौर कर रहे हैं और Stand alone का जहां क्वेश्चन हैं, ट्राइबल एरिया का जहां तक क्वेश्चन है, जहां-जहां भी बिजली गई है, हम monitor कर रहे हैं, इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । यह हो सकता है कि कई जगह बिजली का सामान चोरी हो गया, एक-दो जगहों की कंप्लेंट्स हमारे पास आगई हैकि वहां बिजली के सब संयंत्र लगा दिए हैं, लेकिन तार वगैरह चोरी हो गई है, तो उसको भी हम देख रहे हैं और इनक्वायरी चालू हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, rural electrification, of course, is a top priority for the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Mr. Reddy, go ahead.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am very happy that the hon. Minister has given a very detailed reply to-this question. Sir, the Minister has said that the monitoring committee has approved 316 projects for execution during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, and, in addition to that, 235 proejcts were sanctioned for implementation during the Tenth Plan. So, I would like to know at what stage the implementation of these 235 projects, sanctioned for implementation during the Tenth Plan, is and when the work on the 316 projects, which are sanctioned for the Eleventh Plan, is going to start. Where does the situation. Where stand at present?

Then I would also like to know how much funds are being allocated during the Eleventh Plan under rural electrification scheme and how many villages are being electrified as a target during this period.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, the hon. Member has put a lot of questions, but I have to reply. I will try to reply to them. But before replying to that, I would like to reply to the last point of hon. Member, Mabelji's supplementary. Miss Mabel Rebello had said that I have not replied to point related to three-phase. Sir, it is up to the State, but under *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana* itself it has been provided that if. *Khadi or Gramodyog* units are there or there is small irrigation purpose, this electricity can be provided. It is not a new thing.

Now, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Reddy, asked a question on the Tenth Plan. In the Tenth Plan, the Government had received Rs. 5000 crores, and, in that Rs. 5000 crores, we have completed whatever work we had. I have figures to mention here that we got Rs. 5000 crores for the last two years of the Tenth Plan and under the Eleventh Plan, this year we have got Rs. 28,000 crores. Now, for this year, we have an allocation of Rs. 3913.45 crores. So far as electrification of unelectrified villages is concerned, as on 31.3.2008, the number is 47,826 villages and the figure for intensive electrification of electrified villages is"40,838 villages. The number of free connection to BPL households is 22.93 lakhs and the number of total connection, including BPL, is 27.72 lakhs in this country. As far as the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan figures are concerned, here I have got these figures with me. In the last two years of Tenth Plan, i.e., 2005-06 and 2006-07, work on 38,525 villages have been completed and in the Eleventh Plan, work on 9301 villages have been completed. Under the intensive electrification, in the Tenth Plan, 11,877 villages have been covered and in the Eleventh Plan, 28,961 villages have been covered. The cost of the subsidy released during the Tenth Plan was Rs. 4,948 crores and in the Eleventh Plan, this year, as we got the money, we have released Rs. 3913.45 crores. Sir, since a lengthy question was asked, a lengthy answer is given.

*484. [The questioner (s) Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and Shri Ram Jethmalani/were absent. For answer *vide* page 21.]

*485. [The questioner Vijay Kumar Rupani was absent. For answer *vide* page 22 .]

*486. [The questioner Shri T.T. V. Dhiriakaran was absent. For answer *vide* page 22.]

* 487. [The questioner Shri Aubalgan was absent. For answer *vide* page 23 .]

*488. [The questioner Shri K. Chandran Pillai was absent. For answer *vide* page 24.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRE QUESTIONS

Purchase of additional power during peak hours

t*484. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional power during the peak hours is being purchased by various States of the country at the rate of seven rupees per unit;

(b) if not, the facts in that regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this power is generally sold at the rate of Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.50 per unit;

(d) if not, the facts in that regard;

(e) whether the average cost of power generation in the country is less than its sale price; and

(f) if so, what is the average cost of power generation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) According to the information submitted by trading licensees to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in some cases electricity has been sold in short term trading at the rate of Rupees seven per unit. However, the weighted average sale price in short-term trading * during April-December, 2007 was Rs. 4.07 per unit.

(c) and (d) The energy being purchased in short-term trading is only 2 to 3% of the total energy availability and is sold by_the concerned distribution licensee to Consumer after pooling with the bulk of the energy purchased by them under the long-term contract. The tariff for sale of energy (pooled) by the distribution licensees is determined by the appropriate State Electricity Regulatory Commission in terms of Section 62 of Electricity Act, 2003.

The average all India rates realized for the financial year 2005-06 is Rs. 2.93 per unit.

(e) and (f) The average cost of generation for thermal, hydro and nuclear power for the year 2005-06 is Rs. 1.67 per unit.

tOriginal notice of the question was received in Hindi.